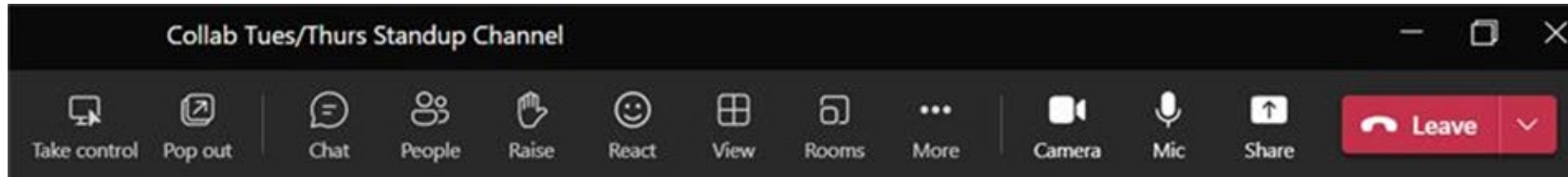




Task Force on Holistic and Effective Responses to Illicit Drug Use

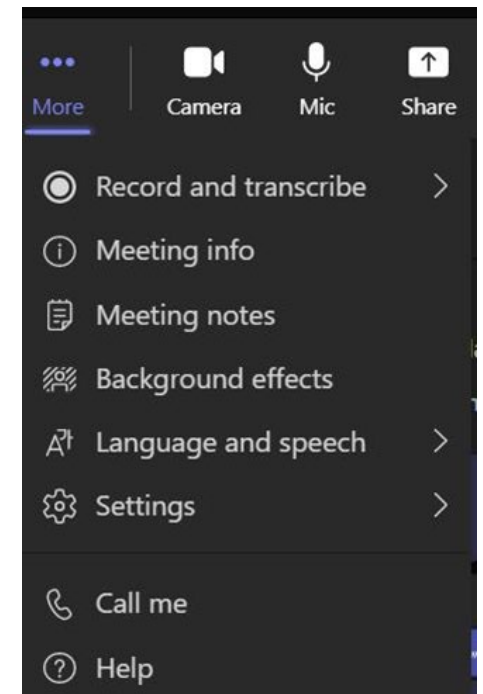
March 12, 2025

Using MS Teams



- Mute **Mic** when not speaking [Ctrl+Shift+M]
- Use **Raise** your hand [Ctrl+Shift+K]
- Select **React** to 👍 ❤️ 🙌
- State your name when speaking
- Turn on live captions, select **More ...** > **Language and speech**
- Use **View** to choose from different meeting views

[Use meeting controls in Microsoft Teams - Microsoft Support](#)



Note: meeting transcript is being recorded to assist with note-taking

Welcome meeting observers

- **Thank you** for your interest in the work of the Holistic and Effective Responses to Illicit Drug Use Task Force.
- In accordance with Minnesota's Open Meeting Laws, we are holding time at the end for members of the public who would like to comment.
- You are also welcome to share your comments via email, officeofaddictionandrecovery.mmb@state.mn.us
- The **meeting summary** will be posted on the task force website along with other materials: <https://mn.gov/mmb/oar/task-force/>

1. Review agenda
2. Roll call
3. Adoption of previous meeting summary
4. Legislative update

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Task Force business
3. Presentation and discussion: second report, Rise Research
4. Presentation and discussion: Dr. Brad Ray, Law Enforcement and Overdose Prevention
5. Break
6. Consensus poll results
7. Discussion of recommendations
8. Future meetings and next steps
9. Public comment
10. Closing comments and adjourn

Roll call and meeting summary

- Roll call
- Adoption of February meeting summary

Legislative update

- Report sent to legislators specified in statute; additional conversations taking place
- Bill introductions
 - Spreadsheet linking bill language with TF recommendation language along with other details
 - Generally 2-3 days/week when legislation is introduced in House and Senate
 - Will share latest spreadsheet
- Committee deadlines:
 - First and second deadline is April 4
 - Third deadline is April 11

- Presentation on second report, *Evidence Based Approaches to Drug Policy: A Roadmap for Minnesota*
 - Follow up to 2024 report, *Drug Policy: State of the Evidence: Initial Report on Approaches to Illicit Drug Use in Minnesota*
- Distinct from Task Force report, *Task Force on Holistic and Effective Responses to Illicit Drug Use: Legislative Report*
- Both are now available in the [MN Legislative Reference Library](#)
 - [Task Force report](#)
 - [Rise Research report](#)

Discussion: Rise Research report



Law Enforcement and Overdose Prevention

Task Force on Holistic and Effective Responses to Illicit Drug Use

Brad Ray, PhD

Senior Researcher

March 11, 2024



Education

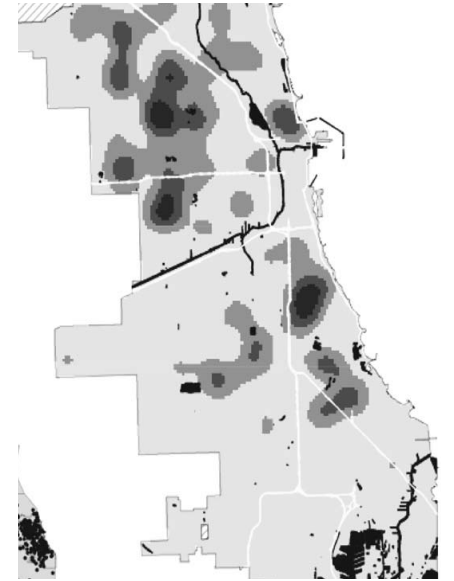
Northern Michigan University
DePaul University
North Carolina State University

Employment

Indiana University, Indianapolis
Wayne State University
RTI International (Duluth, MN)



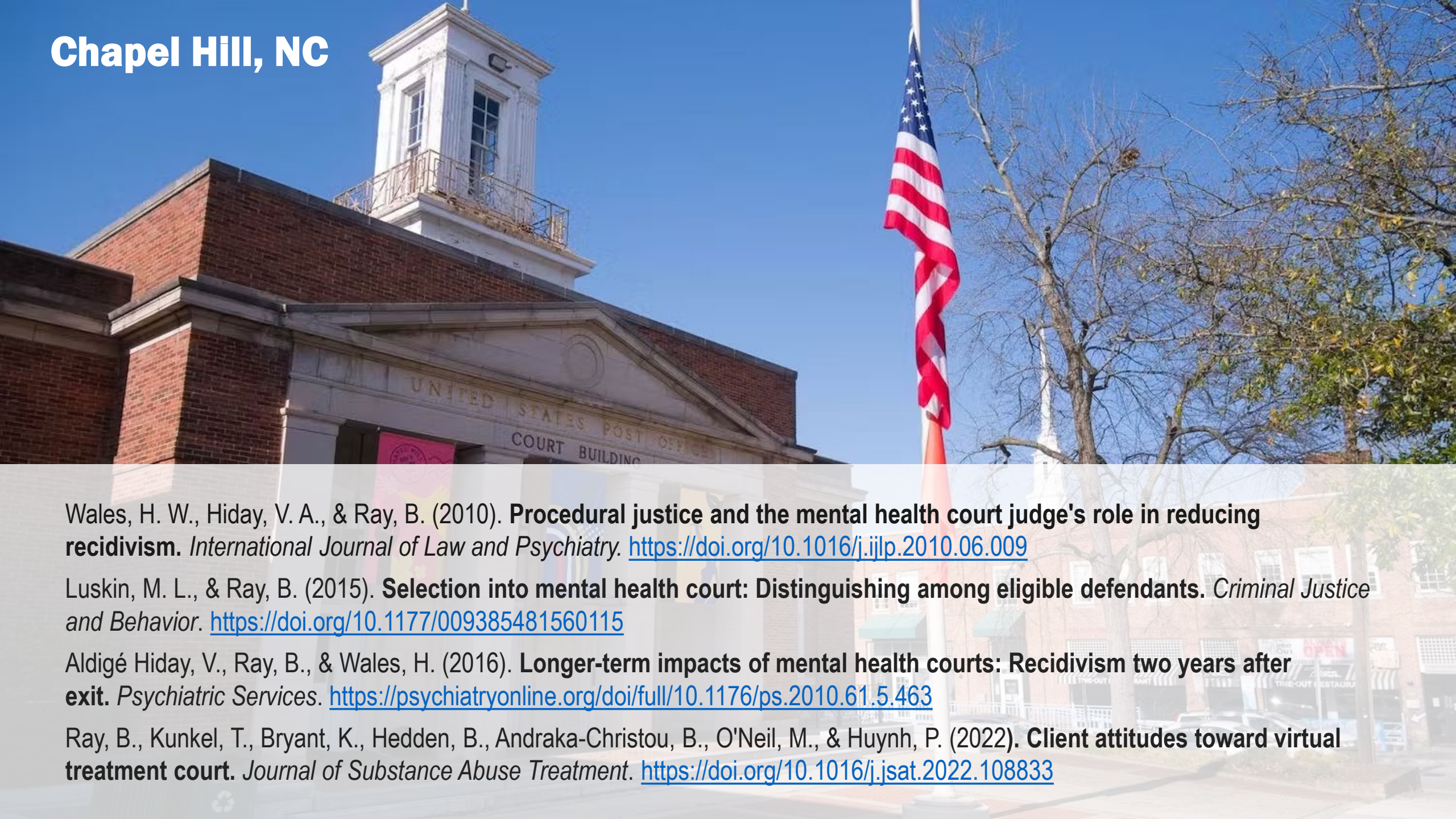
Background with Overdose Prevention (2002)



Scott, G., Thomas, S. D., Pollack, H. A., & Ray, B. (2007). **Observed patterns of illicit opiate overdose deaths in Chicago, 1999–2003.** *Journal of Urban Health*. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC2231628/>

Ray, B., et al. (2024). **Comparing harm reduction and overdose response services between community-based and public health department syringe service programs using a national cross-sectional survey.** *The Lancet – Regional Health*. [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanam/article/PIIS2667-193X\(24\)00084-X/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanam/article/PIIS2667-193X(24)00084-X/fulltext)

Chapel Hill, NC



Wales, H. W., Hiday, V. A., & Ray, B. (2010). **Procedural justice and the mental health court judge's role in reducing recidivism.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlp.2010.06.009>

Luskin, M. L., & Ray, B. (2015). **Selection into mental health court: Distinguishing among eligible defendants.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/009385481560115>

Aldigé Hiday, V., Ray, B., & Wales, H. (2016). **Longer-term impacts of mental health courts: Recidivism two years after exit.** *Psychiatric Services*. <https://psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/ps.2010.61.5.463>

Ray, B., Kunkel, T., Bryant, K., Hedden, B., Andraka-Christou, B., O'Neil, M., & Huynh, P. (2022). **Client attitudes toward virtual treatment court.** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsat.2022.108833>

Naloxone Training with Law Enforcement (2013)



Ray, B., O'Donnell, D., & Kahre, K. (2015). **Police officer attitudes towards intranasal naloxone training.** *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2014.10.026>

Fisher, R., O'Donnell, D., Ray, B., & Rusyniak, D. (2016). **Police officers can safely and effectively administer intranasal naloxone.** *Prehospital Emergency Care*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10903127.2016.1182605>

Lowder, E. M., Lawson, S. G., O'Donnell, D., & Ray, B. (2020). **Two-year outcomes following naloxone administration by police officers or emergency medical services personnel.** *Criminology & Public Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12509>

Policing Research

MICAT



CNN Health » Food | Fitness | Wellness | Parenting | Live Longer Live TV U.S. Edition

Police officer overdoses after brushing fentanyl powder off his uniform

By Artemis Moshtaghian, CNN
Updated 12:49 PM ET, Tue May 16, 2017

✉️ f t

Cop Overdoses After Touching Fentanyl, Police Chief Says He Could've Died

Chris Green was about to go home after busting two men for drugs when he brushed some powder off his shirt. It was an opioid so strong that skin contact can kill.



Policing Research

Bailey, K., Ray, B. R., Grommon, E., Lowder, E. M., & Sightes, E. (2018). **Barriers and facilitators to implementing an urban co-responding police-mental health team.** *Health & Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40352-018-0079-0>

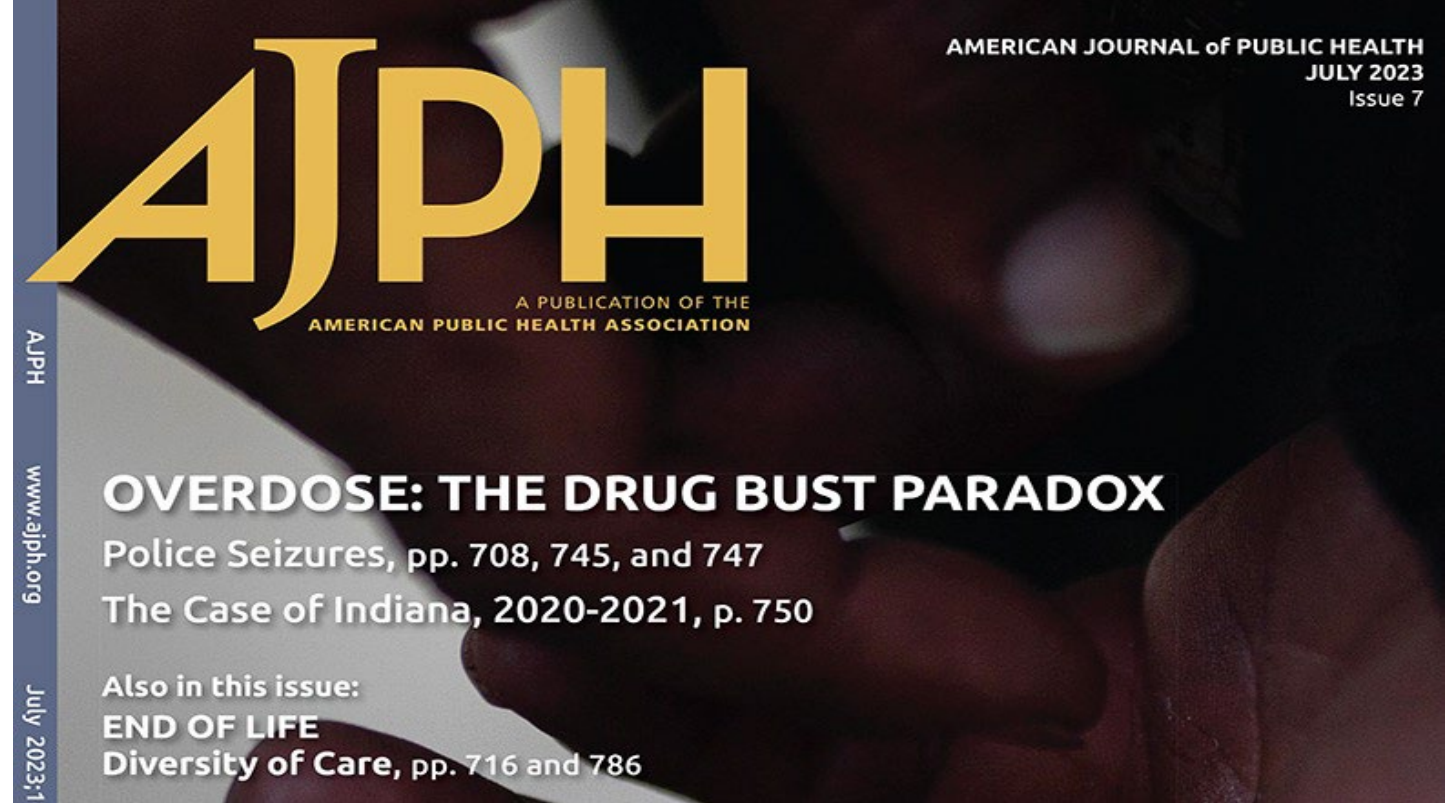
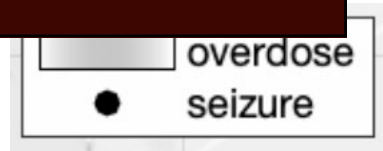
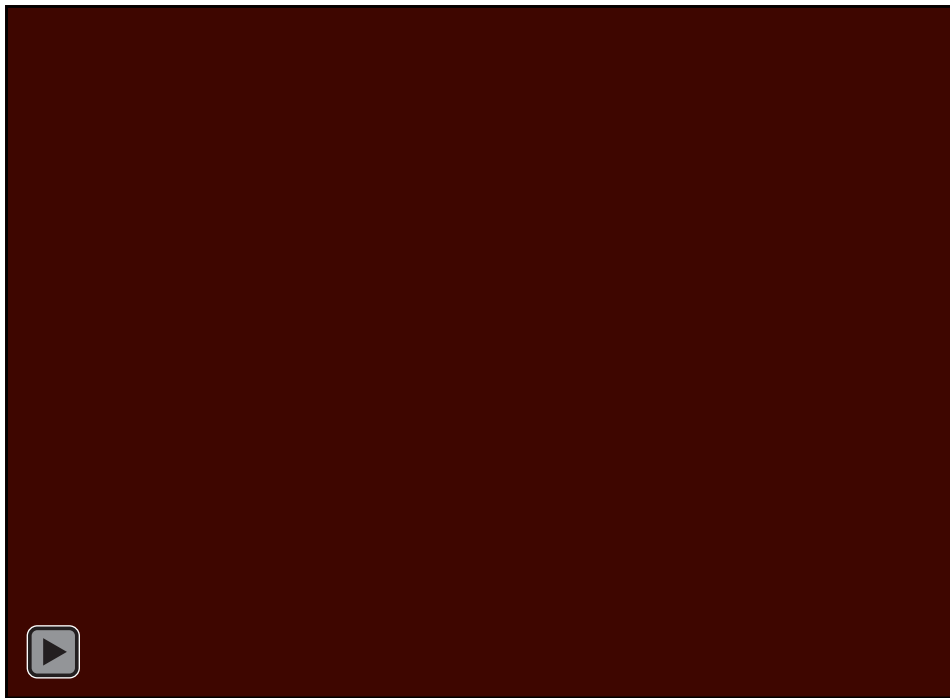
Bailey, K., Hofer, M., Sightes, E., Lowder, E. M., Grommon, E., & Ray, B. (2023). **Study protocol and stakeholder perceptions of a randomized controlled trial of a co-response police-mental health team.** *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-023-09598-2>

Lowder, E. M., Grommon, E., Bailey, K., & Ray, B. (2024). **Police-mental health co-response versus police-as-usual response to behavioral health emergencies: A pragmatic randomized effectiveness trial.** *Social Science & Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2024.116723>

Del Pozo, B., Goulka, J., Ray, B., & Beletsky, L. A. (2021). **Can touch this: training to correct police officer beliefs about overdose from incidental contact with fentanyl.** *Health & Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40352-021-00163-5>

Del Pozo, B., Ray, B., Wood, C. A., Siddiqui, S., & Beletsky, L. A. (2021). **Police discretion in encounters with people who use drugs.** *Harm Reduction Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12954-021-00583-4>

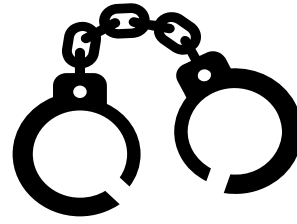
Del Pozo, B., Belenko, S., Pivovarova, E., Ray, B., Martins, K. F., & Taxman, F. S. (2024). **Using implementation science to improve evidence-based policing: An introduction for researchers and practitioners.** *Police Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10986111241265290>



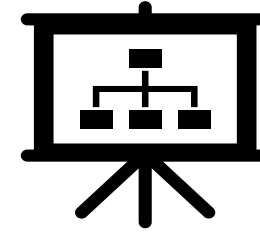
- Mohler, G., Mishra, S., Ray, B., ... & Flaxman, S. (2021). **A modified two-process Knox test for investigating the relationship between law enforcement opioid seizures and overdoses.** *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspa.2021.0195>
- Ray, B., Korzeniewski, S. J., Mohler, G., Carroll, J. J., Del Pozo, B.,... & Hedden, B. J. (2023). **Spatiotemporal analysis exploring the effect of law enforcement drug market disruptions on overdose, Indianapolis, Indiana, 2020–2021.** *American Journal of Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2023.307291>
- Humphrey, J. L., Lambdin, B. H., Kral, A. H., & Ray, B. (2025). **Overdose as a complex contagion: modelling the community spread of overdose events following law enforcement efforts to disrupt the drug market.** *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39389758/>



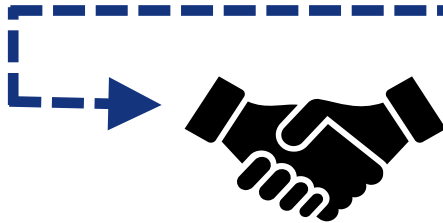
A person is using a drug supply from a known merchant.



Police seize their personal drugs or arrest the merchant.



Only a small portion of the drug market is known to law enforcement so...



... the person finds a new merchant and possibly a new supply.



The new supply is unknown, and tolerance has changed since arrest.



As a result, the person's risk of overdose increases.

Del Pozo, B., Green, T. C., Godvin, M., & Ray, B. (2024). **Police Opioid Seizures and Increased Risk of Fatal Overdose: A Causal Model.** forthcoming in the *International Journal of Drug Policy*. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5017462

“We bought everything needed to make \$3 million worth of fentanyl. All it took was \$3,600 and a web browser”.

<https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/drugs-fentanyl-supplychain/>

Discussion

Break (10 minutes)

Consensus poll results

- Select the recommendations that “may, with discussion and modifications, reach consensus”
- 8 responses
- Green number on mural shows how many respondents selected the recommendation (between 3 and 7)

Discussion: recommendations

- Additional context from:
 - Rise Research report
 - Dr. Ray presentation/discussion
 - TF discussions today and last month
- New reactions? Questions?

- What do you want to achieve with this workgroup?
 - Next month?
 - Through June?

- Meeting agreements
 - Respect and appreciate diversity of thought
 - Assume good intent but acknowledge harm
 - If you disagree, disagree respectfully
- Logistics
 - Time limits – please try to limit your comments to three minutes
 - Raise hand to speak, or use chat
 - Turn on your camera if possible
 - Please introduce yourself before your comment/question

Wrap up/adjourn

Thank you